

LIFE AT THE CAPITAL.

SOCIAL ETCHINGS FROM THE NATION'S CENTER.

Mrs. Olney Ready to Lead Society—The wife of the Acting Minister from Argentina will figure largely in Diplomatic Circles.

Washington Correspondence.

THE Secretary of State ranks next to the President in the social scale at the capital, and the present winter will be the one in which the Olneys will make their bow in their capacity of head of the Cabinet. With the usual facility of Americans in adapting themselves to every condition, Mr. Olney finds himself as much at home in the State Department as in the halls of the Department of Justice, and his wife will take her place as the leader in social matters with equal grace. Just before leaving for their summer home, the Olneys purchased a new house, having previously occupied that of Senator Edmunds, a house which is now owned

life-like in their beauty. On the second floor is the library, facing the south and bright with the morning sun. It is full of books, pictures, and on one side of the wall is a large square of dark velvet, on which are displayed a great many of the swords belonging to General McClellan. One large saber was that worn by the general during his campaigns, and one of the most beautiful ones was presented to him by the city of Philadelphia. Its golden hilt is richly chased and the blade is engraved with an appropriate inscription.

Mrs. McClellan, who has been married for five years, was a Miss Georgiana Hecksher, of New York. She is an attractive young woman, with a bright face and agreeable manners, and is of a quiet disposition, caring little for society and spending most of her time at home. She has no children. McClellan is the youngest member of Congress, except one, but he is full of energy and a hard-working man, both in politics and business.

Miss Mary Sheridan, daughter of the late General Phil Sheridan, is becoming quite an expert horseback rider, and every bright afternoon may be seen in a black habit trotting her slender sorrel out into the country. She has a fine figure, which is set off by the close-fitting gown, and looks most attractive in riding costume.

Miss Jane Fuller, youngest daughter of the Chief Justice, is expected to make her debut this winter, but her mother has been in poor health for some time past, and it is doubtful if the coming out will take place before the latter part of the season. Miss Jane is a handsome blonde, like her sisters, and is fond of out-of-door sports, being an expert rider on the wheel. Her coming out will not be a formal reception, but a simple tea.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, has taken a house in town, and he and his wife are expected to be among the leaders in entertaining. As Elkins is very rich, it will fall upon his wife to do the honors, and as she has no grown daughters, she will have to perform her social duties alone.

Among the additions to social circles this winter will be Madame Dominguez, wife of Senor Don Vicente Dominguez, acting Minister from Argentina. The Dominguez family have taken a pretty new brick house on K street, almost adjoining the home of Mrs. Childs. It is furnished in exquisite taste and is full of rare antiques that are of priceless value. Madame Dominguez was Helene Murphy, daughter of the late Daniel J. Murphy, of New York and San Francisco. Mr. Murphy was created a marquis by Pope Pius IX., but never used his title, which descended to his eldest son, Lady Woolsey, wife of Sir Charles Woolsey, is a sister of Madame Dominguez. As Miss Murphy, Madame Dominguez was the belle and beauty of London, and her fame has extended over two continents. She has lived most of her life in England, having gone to that country when only two years old, but all the same she is an ardent American at heart. Senor Dominguez is a fine-looking man and he and his beautiful wife make a most distinguished couple.

Both young, lovely and holding a high position in the diplomatic circles, it is safe to say that Madame Dominguez, who is fond of society, will find herself among the most popular of the acquisitions to the gay side of the capital.

The French Embassy is to be remodeled to such a great extent that it will not be recognized by its old friends when completed. Not only is the exterior a pretty cream tint now, but within changes have been wrought that will bring it up from an old-fashioned mansion into the list of the most modern of luxurious homes. The furniture is the same as that which was used by the Porter family, but all of that will be stored away and new put in its place. The front hall of the Embassy will be replaced by a new one, formed by tearing down the partition, which at present forms a part of the side wall of the back parlor, and this will make a hall of imposing dimensions. The old draperies of the library will be taken down, the walls repapered and new pictures, handsome cabinets and rich tapestries, all from abroad, will be hung up in the freshened mansion. Electric bells have been hung, the gas and other fixtures will be changed for more modern appliances, and the old ornaments will be put away in the garret. One of the most beautiful of the tapestries is a huge one which the Ambassador has just brought from his home in France, the cloth being now over a hundred and fifty years old. The Embassy has also received a handsome set of china, which was presented by the government to Monsieur Patenotre.

When Emancipation Comes. Female Policeman (a few years hence)—A lady around the corner died suddenly, and no one knows what was the matter. Female Coroner.—Was she a married lady? Female Policeman.—Yes. Female Coroner.—Probably a case of suicide in the first degree. Go hang her husband.

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Good Farmers, Good Stock. An observant dairyman writes that in his part of the country well-kept farms and well-bred cattle are always found together, while run-down places and scrub cattle go hand in hand. These conditions prevail everywhere where men stop long enough to investigate. They also extend further than our friend has mentioned. All animals found on the well-kept farm are of higher grade than those kept at the run-down place. Poultry, hogs, sheep, horses and cattle are all of better stock at the former place than at the latter. The difference rests largely with the men. The owner of the well-kept farm is a farmer and demonstrates it, while the owner of the run-down establishment thinks he is such, yet the testimony of his labor contradicts him. The man wise enough to keep his farm in the best possible shape is always prudent enough to stock it with animals that reflect good judgment in their selection. The man in control of a run-down place never exhibits characteristics that leave him open to suspicion in farm matters, or is capable of good judgment in such affairs. He is usually a sluggard mentally, and physically he is in a state of chronic weariness. This union is adverse to the man's advancement, and makes him the mere creature of his environment. The result is present in dilapidated dwellings and farm buildings, fences out of repair and stock unworthy of their keep. The quality of a farmer is always revealed by the care bestowed on his farm. Our friend is right in his conclusion that well-bred cattle and well-kept farms go hand in hand. The man with brains enough to be a farmer will not waste effort or time with inferior stock.—American Dairyman.

Pig Feeds. Bulletin 53 of the Kansas agricultural college reports some pig feeding experiments, with the following results: First: In the comparison of wheat, corn and red Kafir corn, as fattening food for hogs, the wheat proved to be the most effective, followed closely by corn; red Kafir corn, although a good feed, was not equal in fattening qualities to either of the others. It required respectively 4.11 pounds of wheat and 4.33 pounds of corn to produce a pound of gain, while on red Kafir corn it required 5.15 pounds to produce the same result, but it should be noted in this connection that the experiment was carried on during the coldest portion of the winter and that the hogs were confined strictly to these feeds. Under favorable weather the results would doubtless have been much better, and in like manner, these grains might have given different results if fed in judicious mixtures with other suitable hog feed.

Second: Cotton seed meal proved poisonous to pigs, even though fed in small quantities. A mixture of one-fourth cotton seed meal was as disastrous as equal parts of these feeds. The pigs died in from three to eight weeks after being put on this feed, the larger ones holding out the longest. Post mortem examinations revealed in all cases severe inflammation and congestion of the intestines, lungs and heart. But cotton seed meal produces very rapid gains in both pigs and hogs, and if the feed is changed before symptoms of disease appear, hogs can be fed cotton seed meal for a short time with the best results and this experiment would indicate without subsequent deleterious effects.

Third: Equal parts of corn meal and ground wheat proved to be a better food for pigs than either corn or wheat fed separately.

Branding Cattle. A Texas paper has taken up for discussion the question as to whether it pays stockmen to sidebrand their cattle. The cause for the discussion is the fact that sidebranding has a tendency to depreciate the value of hides. The sidebrand, it is claimed, costs the cowman \$2.75 in the value placed on the animal at the stock pen. The more removed the brands are from the center of the hides the higher the price paid and consequently the better grade the animal brings. For instance, a steer branded on the neck is worth \$2 more than a steer branded on the side. Leather manufacturers recommend that cattle, if branded at all, be branded on the jaw, neck or low on the shoulder or thigh. This is a matter which has had the attention of but few cattle-men, and yet is worthy of careful consideration. To show that no attention has been given to the location of the brand when taken into connection with the probable difference in value of the hide, one has only to glance over any brand register to see that some brands cover almost the whole animal, rendering the hide practically valueless.

Save the Screenings.—Why should the farmers be content from year to year to sell grain without cleaning it? When they do so put it on the market they give the screenings away. In other words, they give away millions of bushels of good feed. This feed could be used in making beef, butter, pork, mutton or wool. If the grain were cleaned at home, the screenings would not need to be drawn to the market. The farmer would still have a lot of grain to feed his stock, even though he continued the very bad practice of growing grain and selling the same from year to year. More fanning mills are wanted in all the Northwest.—Northwest Farmer.

Sheep Manure.—Sheep manure if properly managed stands next to poultry manure in value as a fertilizer, hence it is quite an item to supply plenty of bedding in order to secure as much as possible. In supplying bedding not only is more and better manure secured, but the sheep are made more comfortable.—Ex.

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A DOUBLE HANGING.

PARTNERS IN CRIME EXECUTED IN MISSISSIPPI.

The White Man Hired the Negro to Kill His Wife, the Negro Confessed, Both Were Convicted and Died at the Same Moment on the Scaffold.

At 12:20 o'clock the men were handcuffed and led to the gallows, the steps of which they ascended firmly.

Sheriff McCullum read the death warrant and then asked them if they wished to say anything.

Hathorn asked Wade to speak first. He did so, but only repeated his confession. He bade good-bye to his children, who stood near the gallows, offered a prayer and then listened to Hathorn. The latter also was taking things remarkably cool, and, after taking a drink of water, said that he blamed a woman named Mariott for the murder; saying that she first suggested it; that she had repeatedly urged him to have his wife killed, and asked that he hire a negro to do it. He denied that he had looked through a window while Wade shot the woman.

The two men were then placed on the trap and pinioned and the black caps drawn over their heads. Hathorn requested that a handkerchief be tied around his head, to prevent his jaw dropping. Wade repeated the request, which was complied with. The caps were then adjusted, and as the men were calling to God for mercy the sheriff at 1:04 o'clock cut the rope. Both necks were broken. Hathorn was pronounced dead in five minutes and Wade in eight. The bodies were taken charge of by relatives.

All through the terrible ordeal both men showed magnificent nerve.

The crime for which Wade and Hathorn suffered the death penalty was the murder of Mrs. Hathorn. Hathorn had quarreled often with his wife, and had determined to get rid of her. According to Wade's confession, Hathorn approached him on October 7 last and offered him \$25 and a pony if he would kill Mrs. Hathorn. Wade at first refused, but after Hathorn threatened to kill him, he consented to do the job. Early that night Wade rode up to the Hathorn homestead and tied his pony in the woods. He carried a breech-loading shotgun, loaded with buckshot. He approached the house and was met by Hathorn, who gave him his final instructions.

Hathorn then went inside the house and took up a position where he could watch Mrs. Hathorn's movements. The negro walked around the house to a window through which he could see every part of the room. In a few minutes Mrs. Hathorn arose from a chair and, reaching up to the mantel, exposed her left side to the negro outside, who fired, killing the unfortunate woman instantly. Before any of the children could reach the outside the murderer had made good his escape. A few days afterward Wade was arrested by the officers and confessed his share in the crime, also implicating Hathorn. Both men were brought to trial on November 20, and on the following day the jury, having been out less than a half an hour, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and both were immediately sentenced to be hanged.

Anti-Silver Democrats. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The anti-silver Democrats of the senate held a conference yesterday while the Republicans were in caucus. The object of the conference was to count how many men could be mustered against the free coinage amendment of the senate finance committee to the bond bill. It was found there are fourteen votes on the Democratic side against the silver proposition, and the Democrats were assured that there are twenty-six Republicans who could be counted against the Jones amendment. This would make forty in all. Four more votes would be necessary to a majority of the senate. Both Democrats and Republicans are now making an effort to see if these four votes can be had. Among the Republicans who are not counted on the twenty-six anti-silver list, and upon whom an effort will be made, are Senators McBride of Oregon and Wilson of Washington. On the Democratic side are Senators Bacon and Gordon of Georgia and Martin of Virginia. It is not known with what hope the anti-silver men are working, but they say the vote will be very close and perhaps free coinage may be defeated. The Democrats counted against the bill are: Brice, Caffery, Faulkner, Gibson, Goran, Gray, Hill, Lindsay, Mills, Mitchell, Murphy, Palmer, Smith and Wilson.

Democrats Scheme. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 8.—It is the purpose of the Democratic senate steering committee to deprive the lieutenant governor of the power to appoint men for that body. A conference was held yesterday evening and it is possible some concessions by the lieutenant governor may cause the plan to be abandoned, the compromise securing to the Democrats some desirable places.

There is no truth in the report of Chancellor Von Holenlohe having resigned.

The Texas Contests. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Elections committee No. 3 met yesterday to assign cases before them for hearing. There were two cases in which the contestants had not fulfilled the requirements of law in prosecuting their contests. One of these was a case from Mississippi and the other was that of Davis vs. Culberson, from Texas. These were taken up to be first disposed of. The chairman of the committee called the Davis case, and asked if there was any one present to represent him. No one responded. Mr. Kearby and Mr. Rosenthal were present and the chairman, looking at the former, addressed him as Mr. Davis. Mr. Kearby corrected the mistake.

Then ensued a general swapping of views among the members as to what should be done with the case. The chairman asked Rosenthal if he knew anything about the abandonment of the contest by Davis, and Rosenthal said that the public prints had represented him as withdrawing.

Mr. Kearby stated when asked about the matter by the chairman that Davis had withdrawn from the contest. Congressman Bell of the committee stated that this was his understanding. The clerk of the committee said he had notified Davis at Sulphur Springs that the case would be heard, and when, but had received no reply. It was agreed that the case should be passed until the 10th, when another day would be set. The clerk was told to notify Davis.

In the case of Rosenthal vs. Crowley, Gen. Dudley appeared as counsel for Crowley. He said he had just been retained in the case, and that Congressman Culberson was associated with him. The two would be glad to have some time to go over the record and become acquainted with it. Dudley said that he and Rosenthal would agree as to a day when argument could be heard. The committee assented to this and the case was passed.

In the Kearby vs. Abbott case, the attorney for the former wanted a hearing as quickly as possible, as Mr. Kearby was here and anxious for a quick disposal of it. The attorney said that he would ascertain from Congressman Abbott's attorney if an early day could be agreed to for argument, and in this way the case was passed.

The committee meets on the 10th, and it is possible that at that time something definite will be determined as to all of the three cases, as to the dismissal of the first and the argument of the latter two. Col. Culberson says that he will not represent Mr. Crowley before the committee, but has agreed to assist him.

Butler's Amendments. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mr. Wolcott of Colorado, who has been absent in Europe for some months, was present in the senate yesterday and took the prescribed oath. He was warmly received by his associates on both sides of the chamber.

Mr. Hale from the committee on naval affairs, reported back favorably a bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to increase the number of enlisted men in the navy. He directed attention to the importance of the bill and gave notice that he would call it up at an early date.

THE PACE THAT KILLS.

Fast Work and Fast Eating Make Three Score Years and Ten a Ripe Old Age in These Days.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.) The American people live too fast, eat too fast and drink too fast. This has brought upon many of us a train of nervous and stomach disorders that are very difficult to manage. Investigation and chemical analysis to discover such compounds as will help those suffering from such ills has resulted in the discovery of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which has taken very high rank as a specific remedy.

H. P. Owens, a traveling agent, thirty years of age, who is well known in this community and generally liked because he is a bright, energetic young fellow, resides with his mother at 235 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been a victim of dyspepsia which took the form of continuing constipation, and, strangely enough, his mother suffered from the same trouble. Mr. Owens testified to the merits of Pink Pills in a most enthusiastic way, and said to the Enquirer reporter:

"I am glad to say anything I can for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they did me great good, and other people ought to know of their virtues as a medicine in stomach troubles. It was some time ago when I felt a heavy feeling in my stomach, and I grew very constipated. I did not consult a doctor, but having heard of the Pink Pills I bought a box of them. In two or three days the heavy feeling in my stomach disappeared and my bowels were regular. I did not have to use more than a box of them before I was well. Since that time I have only occasionally been troubled with constipation, and I never get worried, because I know just what to do. Mother was also troubled with indigestion and the Pink Pills did the same for her. They did for me—cured me, didn't they, mother?"

When asked by Mrs. Owens answered: "That is right. I found it was a great medicine, so easy to take and so quick and lasting in its results."

Mr. Owens continued: "I believe that these pills are also good for nervousness. When I had my stomach trouble I was also quite nervous and that disappeared with the dyspepsia. The Pink Pills were all that is claimed for them. Where the testimony is so general and unanimous as to the excellencies of Pink Pills as the Enquirer has found it to be there is certainly good reason to believe all the good things said about the safe and simple remedy."

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The senate has adopted the house resolution for the appointment of Hon. William L. Wilson as one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

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Vegetarianism Carried to Extremes. Vegetarian boots are advertised in London; the uppers are made of "panus corium," the soles of closely water-proofed flax belting. To show that the skins of slaughtered animals are not necessary the vegetarians say that "India rubber, gutta percha, steel and iron and brass nails, and brass caps, cashmere and cotton, elastic and webbing, wool and lard, cork and straw, silk and jute, and even brown paper and wax go to form the modern mystery which still carries the old name of boot and shoe." It is not meat that a man should ignore altogether flesh and fowl food, but if he is a crank he will do it, and may try to hear with ears of corn and think with a cabbage head.

Southern Cotton Mills. In 1890 the average capitalization of southern cotton mills, nearly all of them being small, was nearly \$36 per spindle, while that of northern mills was about \$25 per spindle. While the northern capitalization has not decreased, the south now has a large number of new mills which have no superior in the world in their class, and these magnificent mills have cost less than \$15 per spindle for steam mills, while water-power mills of the highest type are now being built for \$20 per spindle.

A Boy's Bunder. An 18-year-old youth, who was introduced to Speaker Reed the other day, said: "Mr. Maine Reed, we have all of your books in our library, and I think your 'Scalp Hunter' is fine." The speaker explained with some disgust to the still more disgusted boy that he was not Captain Mayne Reid.

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Why, Yes. A Chicago woman has risked her life to save a rooster from a burning building. The bird was hardly worth the risk; but the woman showed her courage, and is really something for the rescued party to crow over.

The Archer Fish has a natural blow-gun. The animal possesses the curious property of being able to shoot drops of water from its mouth with extraordinary accuracy for a considerable distance. This singular faculty is of use to the animal in securing its food. A fly or small insect passing over the water has very little chance to escape from the deadly aim of the archer fish. This fish is perfectly at home in water. He never gets out of ammunition, and is not one of those unfortunate creatures who sees his best game when he has no gun. The archer is fly, and is always ready.

Vegetarianism Carried to Extremes. Vegetarian boots are advertised in London; the uppers are made of "panus corium," the soles of closely water-proofed flax belting. To show that the skins of slaughtered animals are not necessary the vegetarians say that "India rubber, gutta percha, steel and iron and brass nails, and brass caps, cashmere and cotton, elastic and webbing, wool and lard, cork and straw, silk and jute, and even brown paper and wax go to form the modern mystery which still carries the old name of boot and shoe." It is not meat that a man should ignore altogether flesh and fowl food, but if he is a crank he will do it, and may try to hear with ears of corn and think with a cabbage head.

Southern Cotton Mills. In 1890 the average capitalization of southern cotton mills, nearly all of them being small, was nearly \$36 per spindle, while that of northern mills was about \$25 per spindle. While the northern capitalization has not decreased, the south now has a large number of new mills which have no superior in the world in their class, and these magnificent mills have cost less than \$15 per spindle for steam mills, while water-power mills of the highest type are now being built for \$20 per spindle.

A Boy's Bunder. An 18-year-old youth, who was introduced to Speaker Reed the other day, said: "Mr. Maine Reed, we have all of your books in our library, and I think your 'Scalp Hunter' is fine." The speaker explained with some disgust to the still more disgusted boy that he was not Captain Mayne Reid.

Fast Work and Fast Eating Make Three Score Years and Ten a Ripe Old Age in These Days. (From the Cincinnati Enquirer.) The American people live too fast, eat too fast and drink too fast. This has brought upon many of us a train of nervous and stomach disorders that are very difficult to manage. Investigation and chemical analysis to discover such compounds as will help those suffering from such ills has resulted in the discovery of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which has taken very high rank as a specific remedy.

H. P. Owens, a traveling agent, thirty years of age, who is well known in this community and generally liked because he is a bright, energetic young fellow, resides with his mother at 235 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been a victim of dyspepsia which took the form of continuing constipation, and, strangely enough, his mother suffered from the same trouble. Mr. Owens testified to the merits of Pink Pills in a most enthusiastic way, and said to the Enquirer reporter:

"I am glad to say anything I can for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they did me great good, and other people ought to know of their virtues as a medicine in stomach troubles. It was some time ago when I felt a heavy feeling in my stomach, and I grew very constipated. I did not consult a doctor, but having heard of the Pink Pills I bought a box of them. In two or three days the heavy feeling in my stomach disappeared and my bowels were regular. I did not have to use more than a box of them before I was well. Since that time I have only occasionally been troubled with constipation, and I never get worried, because I know just what to do. Mother was also troubled with indigestion and the Pink Pills did the same for her. They did for me—cured me, didn't they, mother?"

When asked by Mrs. Owens answered: "That is right. I found it was a great medicine, so easy to take and so quick and lasting in its results."